

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

BAUDELIO GARCIA-JIMENEZ,  
  
Petitioner,  
  
v.  
  
ICE, et al.,  
  
Respondents.

Case No. C15-821-RSL-BAT

**REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATON**

**INTRODUCTION**

Baudelio Garcia-Jimenez, proceeding *pro se*, filed a habeas petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, challenging the lawfulness of his detention by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) and seeking either release from immigration detention or a bond hearing.<sup>1</sup> Dkt. 4. Respondents have filed a motion to dismiss, arguing that the habeas petition should be denied because Mr. Garcia-Jimenez is lawfully detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and has already received two individualized bond redetermination hearings before an Immigration Judge (“IJ”). Dkt. 11. Mr. Garcia-Jimenez did not file a response.

Having considered the parties’ submissions, the balance of the record, and the governing law, the Court recommends that respondents’ motion to dismiss be **GRANTED**, Mr. Garcia-

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Garcia-Jimenez has a second habeas petition pending. See *Garcia-Jimenez v. ICE Field Office Director*, No. 15-820-RSL-JPD (W.D. Wash.).

1 Jimenez's habeas petition be **DENIED**, and this action be **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

## 2 **BACKGROUND**

3 Mr. Garcia-Jimenez, a native and citizen of Mexico, entered the United States at or near  
4 San Ysidro, California, on an unknown date without being admitted or paroled. *See* Dkt. 12-1 at  
5 3. In October 1989, his status was adjusted to that of Lawful Permanent Resident. *Id.* In  
6 October 2008, Mr. Garcia-Jimenez was convicted of "Lewd Acts with a Child under 14 Years"  
7 and was sentenced to eight years in prison. *Id.* at 3, 5-18.

8 ICE encountered Mr. Garcia-Jimenez in May 2014 at the California Substance Abuse  
9 Treatment Facility in Corcoran, California, and arranged for him to be transferred directly from  
10 state to ICE custody upon his release. *Id.* at 3. On or about July 14, 2014, Mr. Garcia-Jimenez  
11 was transferred to ICE custody. *See* Dkt. 12-1 at 19; Dkt. 12-2 at 3, 6. He was served with a  
12 Notice to Appear, charging him with removability under 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(A)(iii), as an  
13 alien convicted of an aggravated felony under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(A), a law relating to  
14 murder, rape, or sexual abuse of a minor, and § 1101(a)(43)(F), a crime of violence. Dkt. 12-2 at  
15 1-4. ICE also made the initial custody determination to detain Mr. Garcia-Jimenez. *Id.* at 6.

16 Mr. Garcia-Jimenez requested a bond redetermination hearing before an IJ, and received  
17 such a hearing on August 26, 2014. *Id.* at 10, 12. The IJ denied bond, finding that Mr. Garcia-  
18 Jimenez presents a danger to the community and a flight risk. *Id.* at 12. Mr. Garcia-Jimenez did  
19 not appeal the adverse bond determination to the Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA").

20 Mr. Garcia-Jimenez requested a second bond redetermination hearing, and received that  
21 hearing on September 26, 2014. *Id.* at 14; Dkt. 12-3 at 3. The IJ denied bond, finding that Mr.  
22 Garcia-Jimenez presented no new facts and that he remained a danger to the community based  
23 on his 2008 conviction. Dkt. 12-3 at 3. Again, Mr. Garcia-Jimenez did not appeal to the BIA.

1 Mr. Garcia-Jimenez is scheduled for a merits and bond hearing on August 31, 2015. Dkt.  
2 13-1.

### 3 DISCUSSION

4 Title 8 U.S.C. § 1226 provides the framework for the arrest, detention, and release of  
5 aliens, such as Mr. Garcia-Jimenez, who are in removal proceedings. 8 U.S.C. § 1226; *see also*  
6 *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 530 (2003) (“Detention during removal proceedings is a  
7 constitutionally permissible part of that process.”). Section 1226(a) grants the Attorney General  
8 discretionary authority to determine whether an alien should be detained, released on bond, or  
9 released on conditional parole pending the completion of removal proceedings, unless the alien  
10 falls within one of the categories of criminal aliens described in § 1226(c), for whom detention is  
11 mandatory. 8 U.S.C. § 1226.

12 When an alien is arrested and taken into immigration custody pursuant to § 1226(a), ICE  
13 makes an initial custody determination, including the setting of bond. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 236.1.  
14 After the initial custody determination, the alien may request a bond redetermination by an IJ.  
15 *Id.* If the IJ denies bond, the alien may appeal to the BIA. 8 C.F.R. § 236.1. Once an IJ has  
16 made an initial bond redetermination, an alien’s request for a subsequent bond redetermination  
17 must be made in writing and must show that the alien’s circumstances have changed materially  
18 since the prior bond redetermination. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(e).

19 At the bond hearing, the burden is on the detainee to show to the satisfaction of the IJ that  
20 he warrants release on bond. *See Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37, 40 (BIA 2006). In making  
21 a bond decision under § 1226(a), an IJ “must consider whether an alien who seeks a change in  
22 custody status is a threat to national security, a danger to the community at large, likely to  
23 abscond, or otherwise a poor bail risk.” *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37, 40 (BIA 2006)

1 (citing *Matter of Patel*, 15 I&N Dec. 666 (BIA 1976)). An IJ may also consider any number of  
2 discretionary factors, including: (1) whether the alien has a fixed address in the United States;  
3 (2) the alien's length of residence in the United States; (3) the alien's family ties in the United  
4 States, and whether they may entitle the alien to reside permanently in the United States in the  
5 future; (4) the alien's employment history; (5) the alien's record of appearance in court; (6) the  
6 alien's criminal record, including the extensiveness of criminal activity, the recency of such  
7 activity, and the seriousness of the offenses; (7) the alien's history of immigration violations; (8)  
8 any attempts by the alien to flee persecution or otherwise escape authorities, and (9) the alien's  
9 manner of entry to the United States. *Id.*

10 Because Mr. Garcia-Jimenez's removal proceedings are ongoing, his continued detention  
11 is governed by § 1226(a). As required by the regulations, Mr. Garcia-Jimenez received a bond  
12 hearing before an IJ. He also requested and received a second bond hearing where the IJ found  
13 no material change in his circumstances from his initial hearing and thus held him at no bond  
14 based on his felony conviction. Mr. Garcia-Jimenez fails to establish any constitutional or legal  
15 error in his bond hearings. To the extent he seeks to challenge the IJ's discretionary judgment,  
16 the Court is without jurisdiction to consider his claims. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(e); *Prieto-Romero*  
17 *v. Clark*, 534 F.3d 1053, 1058 (9th Cir. 2008) ("alien may appeal the IJ's bond decision to the  
18 BIA, *see* 8 C.F.R. § 236.1(d), but discretionary decisions granting or denying bond are not  
19 subject to judicial review, *see* § 1226(e)"). At this point in his removal proceedings, Mr. Garcia-  
20 Jimenez has received all of the benefits of due process to which he is entitled. His habeas  
21 petition should be denied.

## 22 CONCLUSION AND RIGHT TO OBJECT

23 For the foregoing reasons, the Court recommends that respondents' motion to dismiss,

1 Dkt. 11, be **GRANTED**; Mr. Garcia-Jimenez's habeas petition, Dkt. 4, be **DENIED**; and this  
2 action be **DISMISSED** with prejudice. A proposed order accompanies this Report and  
3 Recommendation.

4 This Report and Recommendation is not an appealable order. Therefore a notice of  
5 appeal seeking review in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit should not be filed until the  
6 assigned District Judge enters a judgment in the case. Objections, however, may be filed and  
7 served upon all parties no later than **September 21, 2015**. The Clerk should note the matter for  
8 **September 21, 2015**, as ready for the District Judge's consideration if no objection is filed. If  
9 objections are filed, any response is due within 14 days after being served with the objections. A  
10 party filing an objection must note the matter for the Court's consideration 14 days from the date  
11 the objection is filed and served. The matter will then be ready for the Court's consideration on  
12 the date the response is due. Objections and responses shall not exceed eight pages. The failure  
13 to timely object may affect the right to appeal.

14 DATED this 31st day of August, 2015.

15  
16 

17 BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA  
18 United States Magistrate Judge  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23